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## THE JOURNAL.

Friday, August 29, 1845.

### FIRE.

On Monday night last, at about half past 10 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire. It seems that an old building occupied as a ten-pin alley last winter, had been used by Messrs. Ferguson & Haynes, as a carpenter's workshop, and we learn that there was a considerable quantity of shavings and other combustible matter strewn over the floor on the evening of the fire. It was at this point that the fire was first discovered. The building itself was old and as dry as tinder. Before the first cry of fire was given, the lurid flames were bursting from the roof. On reaching the scene of the fire, we found that the flames had communicated with a two story brick building, on Front Street, owned and occupied by A. V. W. Hewlett. We then thought the destruction of the Southern portion of that square inevitable. The buildings are all old and thickly clustered together. Fortunately the night was very calm, and the shingled roofs damp, else the destruction of property would have been considerable. The fire department, although we thought somewhat tardy in getting under way, worked hard and efficiently. The engine companies undoubtedly saved a large amount of property by their energies. From Mr. Hewlett's building, the flames next seized upon a brick building, owned by Joseph A. Sintas. Here the fire raged with considerable fury for some time, destroying the whole of the wood work of the building. It was at this point, however, checked by the engines. The whole amount of property destroyed, we learn, is about six thousand dollars. Mr. Sintas, we learn, was insured for \$4,000, which will fully cover his loss. Ferguson & Haynes lost their tools and materials, estimated at \$300. Mr. Hewlett lost a large portion of his furniture, together with the building. We learn that he was insured for \$2,000, which would make his loss about \$1,000.

When we take into consideration the point where the fire caught, surrounded on nearly all sides by wooden buildings, it is a matter of surprise that the destruction of property was so small.

It is generally believed that the fire of Monday night was the work of an incendiary. Suspicion, however, has not yet rested on any one.

During the fire, a ladder resting against one of the burning buildings, with three or four men standing on it, broke, precipitating them to the pavement. Mr. Daniel W. Wood who was uppermost, was the only person seriously injured. He is badly bruised, but we learn that he is getting better.

### The Tariff.

Among the questions of national internal policy which will claim the attention of the 29th Congress, to convene at Washington in December next, there is none, in our estimation, of more importance—none which will create a deeper interest, or be more likely to call forth the talents and the energies of that august body—than the adjustment of the Tariff. In a country like ours, where the territory is so extensive, the pursuits of the citizens so diversified; where the productions of the soil are so varied, and where, consequently, the interests of different sections are, at least apparently, so dissimilar, the laying of taxes, for the Tariff is nothing else, so as to make them bear equally on all classes of the people, and all sections of the Union, is, perhaps, the most delicate, as well as the most difficult task which the representatives are called upon to perform. The sugar planter of Louisiana calls upon Congress to lay a heavy duty on foreign sugar and molasses, so that he may be enabled to realize a fortune from the products of his plantation, while the farmer and the mechanic exclaims that this is gross injustice to them, the consumers. It is unjust and unconstitutional, says the cotton planter and the brick layer, that we must be compelled to pay an enormously enhanced price for these two articles, which habit has made to us necessities of life, merely for the purpose of swelling the purses of the sugar planter. On the other hand, the iron monger of Pennsylvania clamors for a high duty on iron, whilst nine-tenths of the citizens of the Union maintain that this is an article without which they cannot get along, and which should be taxed as lightly as the absolute wants of the government require. But why need we go on to amplify. It is these conflicting interests which make the task of regulating the Tariff so difficult a one. Money to carry on the general government must be raised from some source. It must come from the pockets of the people. How to perform the delicate operation of getting from each individual's pocket the exact amount which he ought to pay towards supporting the government, is the great question. All agree that the revenues of the government ought to be collected by means of duties laid on foreign goods imported into this country. The Democrats maintain that these duties should be in accordance with the constitution, be laid so as to bear equally on all classes of the people. The Tariff of '42, the system under which we now live, notoriously violates in its very feature, this principle. In the late presidential contest, James K. Polk declared himself the champion of a revenue Tariff, and the open and avowed enemy of the protective policy. He was triumphantly elected over his opponent, Henry Clay, the champion of protection. He now presides over the

republic, surrounded by a Democratic Cabinet. Both branches of the next Congress will be Democratic. Shall we not then have the present plundering Tariff either repealed or modified, during the next session of Congress? We answer; we shall and must. But in the meantime, as it is a vital question with us of the South, we would invoke our brethren of the Democratic press to urge the matter in season, and out of season, between this and the meeting of Congress. We call upon them, and every intelligent Democrat, to arouse the people on this all-important question. Let one unbroken, universal call be made upon the national Legislature for justice, and let this call not cease nor give over until the Tariff of '42 is swept from our statute books. Now is the time or never, when this question can be adjusted equitably. With a republican President, a republican Cabinet, and a republican Congress, our arguments are bright and cheering, but still we are of opinion that policy and duty alike, call loudly upon the Democratic press, to urge with its whole heart and soul, this all-important measure, (the reduction of the Tariff), upon the representatives of the people. The South has suffered long and patiently. The time is now come when justice will be done her. Let her leading men be only true to her, and the blighting incubus which the protective system now imposes upon her, can and will be removed. We shall touch on this subject again.

### DIFFICULTIES WITH MEXICO.

Well, it would really seem that the *ignis fatuus* rumors of war, which have been borne to us on the Southern breezes during the last six months, are never to assume a substantial form, nor would it seem they are likely soon to be put to rest. Perhaps the real secret of the matter is, that the Mexicans are aware of the dreadful dullness which pervades our citizens during these long hot August days, and are induced to indulge so extensively in gasconading bravado, merely with the good neighborly idea of affording us something to talk about—something to keep us from going to sleep. But, seriously, is not the course which Mexico has pursued, been most childish and farcical!

Last winter, Gen'l Almonte, her representative in this country, declared that the adoption of the annexation resolutions by our Congress, would be looked upon by his government as tantamount to a declaration of war by the United States, and treated as such. Six months have passed and she has done nothing but talk. Some days ago we were thrown into a broil of excitement by the flaming recommendation of war by the Mexican Cabinet, addressed to the Houses of Congress. This was on the 16th of July, and it was expected that the next day war would be formally declared. We have dates from the city of Mexico up to the 31st ult., and yet no declaration of war had taken place. The news, too, of the final action of the Texan Convention had reached that city. The Government has called upon the Chambers for a grant of power to borrow fifteen millions of dollars, either abroad or at home, for the payment of which, the whole revenues of the republic are to be pledged. The Government says that this sum is indispensable to carrying on of the war. At the last dates the chambers were discussing the project. Whether they will borrow (that is, if they can,) the money, or whether they will declare war, no sane man would take on himself to say. They have certainly done nothing yet. The following, from the New Orleans Picayune of the 20th inst., shews what what energy we are preparing to meet the crisis should it come:

### NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S ORDERS.

The war rumor increases, and the excitement grows still more intense. The official orders of the Governor to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, calling on him to furnish, forthwith, for service in Texas, from the First Division of the State Militia, two companies of artillery, with field pieces complete, and from the Militia of the State, two regiments of riflemen and two regiments of infantry, equipped for service in the heat of the season, appeared in the Courier of last evening.

Before the time at which these orders appeared in print, they having been previously communicated to General Lewis, and by him to Major Gally and Capt. Forno; these two latter officers had mustered a volunteer force all sufficient to fill up the two artillery companies. Capt. Forno's command is mustered, as we write, at the Armory of the Washington Regiment.

Major Gally's men, we understand, are busy down town, and to prove that he is "always ready," the new and formidable field pieces of the State, under his control, are ranged along St. Peter street, opposite the Arsenal. A glorious career to the brave Orleans!—*Pic.*

Companies F and G of the 7th regiment of Infantry, arrived last evening from Baton Rouge, on the steamer Arkansas No. 5. They are under the command of Major Sawell, Lieut. N. Hopson, Lieut. F. N. Page, and Lieut. Gantt. They are en route for Texas.

Departure of the Troops.—Besides the Artillery companies under Major Gally and Captain Forno, these companies are Captains Hawkins, Lee, Sawell, Moore, and Holmes; Lieutenants Britton, Hopson, Humber, Page, Gantt, and Dana. An officer will remain at Fort Wood, Pike, and the Barrecks below the city, to take charge of the public property. The Adjutant of the 7th Infantry, Lieutenant Gatlin, proceeds with the Regimental Headquarters in the Alabama, expecting to join the commander of it in Texas; that officer being with the command of four companies in Pensacola harbor. Surgeon Craig accompanies the six companies.—*Ibid.*

Another Working Democrat, for his well-written and pointed communication. We understand it is tolerably well known who the "Working Democrat" of the Chronicle is, which will be a sufficient explanation for our passing over his silly, unmeaning twaddle, without any further notice.

### Military Movements.

From the New Orleans papers of the 18th inst., we see that the old veteran, Gen'l Gaines, has made a requisition on the Governor of Louisiana, for upwards of two thousand men for the national service. The call has been promptly responded to by Gov. Mouton, and ere this, the troops, consisting of two regiments of musketeers, two of riflemen, and two companies of artillery, are on their way to join Gen. Taylor on our South-western frontier. Gen'l Gaines was induced to make the requisition from authentic information which he had received, of 10,000 Mexicans being within eight days march of Gen. Taylor's post. Speaking of the spirit which animates the people of Louisiana, the Picayune of the 18th inst., says:

"We understand that the whole of the artillery force of the city—a most effective and well-armed corps—have volunteered their services, and that they have been accepted. Our gallant uniformed infantry companies are not, in the meantime, listlessly resting on their arms: calls for meetings of the officers of the Washington Regiment and Louisiana Volunteers may be seen in our paper to-day. In fact, the question will not be 'Who will be suffered to remain at home?' but 'Who will be permitted to enroll themselves amongst them, the defenders of their countrymen beyond the Sabine?' Before to-morrow's sun ascends the meridian, the draft, in mercantile phrase, will be honored, and were it numerically ten times the amount which it is, it would be met with the same alacrity and good-will."

**Movement of Troops.**—The company A., of the third Regiment of Artillery, Capt. Taylor, stationed at Fort Johnson, Smithville, has been ordered to Texas. They left Smithville on Wednesday last, in the steamer for Charleston.

**No War yet.**—The latest dates from the South, bring us no definite intelligence of war yet. Our troops are ordered from almost every part of the Union, and are concentrating on the Western frontier of Texas. 'Tis said that 10,000 Mexicans were marching to the borders of Texas, but this is only, so far as we can gather, mere rumor. The prompt and energetic steps taken by Mr. Polk and Cabinet, will, should this rumor prove true, enable us to meet our bragging neighbours with a force amply sufficient to repel any attempt they may think proper to make on our young sister Texas.

### ELECTIONS.

**Tennessee.**—The glorious triumph of Democracy in this State, is placed beyond a doubt, by the returns which we have received since our last. Brown, Democrat, is elected Governor by about 2,000 majority. We have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The delegation in the next Congress will not be changed, that is, six democrats and five whigs. This triumph in Tennessee is the more pleasing, as it shews to the people of both parties throughout the Union, that Mr. Polk's course since his elevation to the Presidential Chair, has been approved of by his own State. It secures a Democratic Senator in the place of Foster, the late whig candidate for Governor.

**Alabama.**—Martin, Independent Democrat, is elected over Terry, the regular candidate of the party, by a majority of some 3 or 4,000. The delegation to Congress stands, 6 Democrats, 1 Whig.

**Kentucky.**—We copy the following letter from the "Union" of the 21st instant: Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated August 13, 1845.

Our election is over; and although we may have carried few of the congressional districts, the result forebodes the speedy overthrow of whiggery—even in Kentucky. In the last August election, Owsley's majority over Butler was 4,600 votes. Compare the congressional poll this August, and the whig majority does not quite reach three thousand—a democratic gain of 2,600 votes. Again: we have gained smartly in both branches of the Legislature; yet the whigs here affect to claim a victory! I cannot doubt, however, that the intelligent portion of them see the handwriting on the wall. It should be borne in mind, that the districts were avowedly constructed to leave us but one district—Boyd's.

Caldwell, who has covered himself with honor, has reduced a majority of 1,500 to 75—and that, too, against a man of decided talents, backed by great wealth. Stone has reduced a majority of 1,160 to 270; and but for the prevalence of a powerful local feeling in the county (Hardin) of his competitor, he would have been re-elected.

Thus much for the election in Kentucky. Who can doubt the annihilating effect of the democratic triumph in Indiana, Tennessee, &c. &c.?

### STATE OF PARTIES IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We find the following in the "Union" of the 25th inst. We have seen the article in the Journal of Commerce, and were desirous to publish it, but our limits would not permit us. We wish our friends would come up to the mark, and let us enlarge: The "New York Journal of Commerce" has published a complete tableau of the 29th Congress. We shall republish it as soon as we can find room for it.

Of the members of the Senate actually elected to this day, 26 are democrats, and 24 whigs and there are four vacancies—in Mississippi, Virginia, Indiana, and Tennessee. All these will be filled with democrats, thus making the full Senate stand—

Democrats,	30
Whigs,	24

Democratic majority, 6

And not counting the two Senators from Texas.

**House of Representatives.**—Under the new apportionment, the House comprises 234 members, including the representative from Florida. Of these, 210 have already been elected—128 democrats, 76 whigs, and 6 natives;—giving the democrats a majority over both, of 46. Fourteen representatives remain to be elected—viz: 6 from Maryland, 4 from Mississippi, 1 from Florida, and 1 (to fill vacancies) from each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. These will probably increase our present majority in the House.

The "Journal" presents, also, an analytic view of the members of the new House of Representatives who voted at the last Congress for or against Gen'l McKay's revenue bill—

being 58 for, and 46 against. Only 13 of the last House who voted for the bill have been superseded; and 14 who voted against the bill, and were candidates for re-election.

### Fisher's District.

The late contest in the Salisbury district was by far the closest, as well as the hardest fought on both sides, of any in this State. In no part of the State did the democracy perform its duty better during the campaign than in this district; and well may they be proud of the glorious result. That district is redeemed. We know the following from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian will be read with interest by our friends:

"As great interest has been felt throughout the State at the result of the contest for Congress between Mr. Fisher and Col. Barringer in this district, we have taken the pains to compare the votes as polled by each party in each county composing the district, for the years 1840 to 1845 inclusive. The comparison exhibits results that most make the heart of every true democrat in the State exult; for it shews that true principles will in the end, always triumph over error and prejudice.

There was not in this district, as in every other one in the State, a falling off in the popular vote from that of 1840, when the great and extraordinary excitement of the times brought every body to the polls. On the contrary, the vote of this district in 1845, is greater than in 1840.

In 1840, the aggregate vote in this district was 11,012  
In 1845 10,710  
Since 1840, a part of Lincoln has been taken off and made into Cleveland, which if now added to the vote of 1845, would increase it 300 to 400 votes more, plainly showing that we have considerably increased on the vote of 1840.

Now look at the result of each contest:  
In 1840, Harrison's majority over Van Buren was 1790  
In 1844, Clay's majority over Polk was 863  
In 1845, Barringer's maj. over Fisher is 26  
If that part of Lincoln which was added to Cleveland since 1840, could have voted with us, Fisher would have been elected by at least 300 to 350 votes.

Look at the result:  
Fisher received more votes in every county in the district than were ever before received by any democrat. In every county he had an increase; and of course, in the district his vote was greater than that of his predecessors. He received in the district, 684 votes more than Gen'l Saunders, 731 votes more than Mr. Van Buren, 836 votes more than President Polk. In estimating the votes polled for Saunders and Van Buren, an allowance must be made for that part of Lincoln, since added to Cleveland. He received 1,550 more than Mr. Craig did when he ran against Col. Barringer, and 1,100 more than the vote that then elected Col. Barringer. But, these last votes were not tests of the strength of parties, as the tremendous rains that fell during the day of the election, prevented the people from turning out to vote, and moreover in some counties the rains were more severe than others.

Now let us see how the case stands with Col. Barringer:

In every county in the district, he fell under the vote of his political predecessors, viz: Morehead, Harrison, Graham, and Clay, except in Rowan and Davie, he exceeded by a few votes Graham and Clay; and in the aggregate vote of the district, he fell below the vote of every one. He fell below Morehead's vote, about 680 votes, and below Harrison's vote, 930 votes—of course, not so much below Graham and Clay.

So, that, look at the subject in any possible light you choose, you see the steady and rapid gain of Democracy over Federal Whiggery, in the second Congressional district. In fact, the district is redeemed—for, what will 36 fraudulent votes be in another contest, particularly, when we know how they come?"

### The Mountain District—Clingman's Defeat.

The defeat of the worthy whose name heads this paragraph, seems to have given more pleasure to all good Southern men than any other incident which occurred during our recent campaign. A recreant to the South on the most vital point, the slavery question, it would, indeed, have cast a shade over our State had the constituency of the Mountain District sent him to Congress a second time. The whole Southern Democratic press are pouring their congratulations upon the people of the "Buncombe" District for the signal rebuke which they have given this traitor to Southern interests. We clip the following remarks from the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday last:

### "BUNCOMBE."

"As far as we have seen, the whole Democratic press are exulting over the defeat of Clingman, the regular Whig candidate for Congress from the Whig stronghold, the Mountain District. True, he is beaten by a Whig—but that Whig, Graham, is true to the South on the Texas question and on the 21st rule against the admission of Abolition petitions. From the first announcement of opposition to Clingman, we avowed our hearty desire, that his want of fidelity to the South in being the only member South of the Potomac in favor of receiving petitions, should be signally rebuked. It is a matter of proud satisfaction, that every Southern man, who has abandoned the South on the 21st rule, has been left at home to repent bitterly of his gross contempt for public sentiment. Bright as their prospects were, vain glorious as they and their partisans were before the election, the people have prostrated their aspirations and punished their desertion of the South. Let Clingman's fate be a warning to all Southern Men. While the South will generously sustain a faithful representative, she will with unflinching certainty strike down those who have sided with her enemies."

Previous to the election, Mr. Graham published a scorching circular in reply to a circular of Clingman—in which he charged C. with voting with the abolition party of the North against the best interest of the South—and with concealing and withholding from the people before the last election, his opinions in favor of receiving Abolition petitions. Mr. G. further charges C. with voting with John Quincy Adams,

Giddings, and all the Abolitionists, against Douglass's Resolution, which declared that every proposition to alter the Constitution, by abolishing the three-fifth principle of representation, ought to be promptly and decisively condemned.—This was the worst kind of Abolition movement: for its adoption would undoubtedly abolish the Constitution itself and dissolve Union."

"Most righteously, then, has Clingman been defeated. It settles the great principle, that the South will eschew any man, who falters in his duty to her, on a question which vitally concerns her welfare."

### EXCITEMENT IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.—Suppression of an Abolition Press.

Some time since, the notorious Cassius M. Clay, him that was the whig missionary to win over the abolitionists of Western Pennsylvania and New York, established an abolition newspaper in Lexington, Kentucky. This move on the part of the abolitionists, had created considerable feeling among the people of Kentucky. For two long months were their feelings, their institutions, and their firesides outraged by this Cassius M. Clay. With a forbearance which we think would find few parallels in Southern States, did the people put up with the incendiary articles which, week after week, made their appearance in the "True American," the name which Clay had given to his paper. On the 14th inst., however, the following article appeared in that paper:

"Slavery, the most unmitigated, the lowest, basest that the world has ever seen, is to be substituted forever for our better, more glorious, holier aspirations. The constitution torn and trampled under foot; justice and good faith in a nation decided; brute force substituted in the place of high moral tone; all the great principles of national liberty which we inherited from our British ancestry, are yielded up, and we are left without God or hope in the world. When the great-hearted of our land weep, and the man of reflection maddens in the contemplation of our national apostasy, there are men pursuing gain and pleasure, who smile with contempt and indifference at their appeals. But, remember, ye who dwell in marble palaces, that there are strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the street, and pikes of glass only between them and the silver plate on the board, and the smooth-skinned woman on the ottoman. When you have mocked at virtue, denied the agency of God in the affairs of men, and made rapine your honeyed faith, tremble, for the day of retribution is at hand, and the masses will be avenged."

This was more than Southern men could stand. The extraordinary language contained in this article, elicited a deep and burning indignation among the citizens. A meeting was held, and a Committee appointed to request Mr. Clay to discontinue the publication of his paper, "as," say the committee, "its further continuance, in our judgment, is dangerous to the peace of our community, and the safety of our homes and our firesides." Mr. Clay refused, and that in the most insulting language. A call for a further and full meeting of the people of the city of Lexington, and Fayette county, for the purpose of taking steps to enforce the discontinuance of this abolition press was then made. The Washington Union says that the result of this meeting has been the submission of Clay, and that he has agreed to remove himself, bag and baggage, to Cincinnati.

For our own part, we are glad that the matter has blown over without any serious difficulty. We are only astonished at the spirit of forbearance which actuated the people of Kentucky, in permitting the existence of an avowed abolition press amongst them, so long. We know portions of the South, where such an attempt would most likely have resulted far differently with Cassius M. Clay. We hope this example will be a warning to the Northern fanatics. They ought to know that we would be worse than mad to permit abolition presses to be established amongst us.

We learn from the Union that Clay had his office fortified, with a view to defy the enraged people, should they attempt to drive him off by force. We suppose he became convinced that the attempt would be useless, before matters came to extremities.

**Drowned.**—A black man named Sam, the property, we learn, of Wilson Davis, of Smithville, fell into Market Street Dock on Monday last, whilst in a state of intoxication, and was drowned. It is supposed that his head must have struck some object which stunned him, as he sunk immediately.

**Hon. W. H. Haywood.**—Hon. W. H. Haywood qualified as a Justice of the Peace, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake county.

**The Murder of Gibbons.**—No discovery has been made relative to the murder of Gibbons, the ferryman at the North-east Branch, nor, so far as we are advised, have there been proper exertions used to bring to light the perpetrator of the foul deed. We are compelled to believe with many others, that those depraved who rest the duty of proceeding in such a case, have been neglectful of it.—*Chronicle.*

We do not know what has called forth the above paragraph. But we think that justice to the Coroner, to whom it must allude, calls upon us to say, that we learn that he "did every thing in his power to bring to light the 'foul perpetrator' of the murder of Gibbons. He had, we learn, from the officer who acted in the case, every person summoned who he thought might possibly know any thing about the matter, and after a thorough examination before the jury of inquest, that body returned a verdict of homicide by some person, to the jurors unknown. We make these remarks in what we conceive to be justice to the Coroner.

### OREGON AFFAIRS.

Now that the Texas question is virtually settled, by the glorious consummation of the re-annexation of that beautiful country to the United States, all eyes will be turned to the Oregon question, now pending between this country and Great Britain. Every piece of information bearing upon the population, soil, climate, progress, and final destiny of the region of country which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, cannot fail to interest the reading community in the United States. We therefore think that we will be doing as well for our readers, by presenting them with the following letter, (the correctness of which may be relied on) which we find in our exchange papers:

From the Plate Argus, August 21.  
**OREGON.**—Letter from Peter H. Burnett, Esq., a citizen of this county, from Mr. Burnett, by the way of Oahu, and forwarded by the American Consul. The details will be deemed interesting by his old friends and neighbors, and are indeed of importance to all who take an interest in the affairs of Oregon.

### FALLING PLAINS, OREGON.

November 4, 1844.  
The emigrants are now daily arriving, and will all be here in a few days at farthest, and I expect to receive other letters and papers, which I am informed are on the way. I have now an opportunity to write a hasty letter, as one of H. B. Co's ship, the Columbia, leaves Vancouver in a few days for the Sandwich Islands.

Our country is most beautiful, fertile and well watered, with the most equable and pleasant climate. Our population is rapidly increasing, and the country is making great progress in wealth and refinement. I have never yet before seen a population so industrious, sober and honest as this. I know many, very many young men, who were the veriest vagabonds in the States, who are here respectable and doing exceedingly well. Our crops the past year (1844) have been most bountiful, and we have not only a full supply of wheat for our consumption, but a large quantity for exportation. Large numbers of cattle are raised here, which are never fed or sheltered. Many men have from three to four hundred head of cattle. Sheep can be had here in any desirable number, as the H. B. Company have a large flock, and many private individuals have them.

Erg this reaches you, perhaps you will have learned that we have a regular government in most successful operation in Oregon. When I first reached this region, about a year ago, I thought any attempt at organization might be premature. I had not, however, been here long, before it was conceived that a government of some kind was inevitable. It grew out of stern, invincible necessity. Our commercial and business transactions were so considerable. Difficulties were daily occurring between individuals, in relation to their 'claims,' the estates of deceased persons were daily devoured, and helpless orphans plundered; crimes were committed, and the base and unprincipled, the reckless and turbulent, were hourly trampling upon the rights of the honest and peaceable. A civilized population, numerous as we were, could not exist without government. The thing was impossible.—We, therefore, organized a government of our own.

We had no money, no means—I was a member of the Legislature. I had most of the business to do. We passed a tax bill, appointed an assessor, and permitted every man not to pay a tax, if he chose so to do, but if he did not pay, being able, we debarr'd him from suing in the courts as plaintiff. At the same time, we passed acts to protect all bona fide settlers in their claims to the amount of 640 acres. The whole population paid without hesitation. We selected a tall East Tennesseean, Joseph L. Meek, for our sheriff. He had been in the mountains with William L. Sublette for eight or ten years, is exceedingly good humored, very popular, and as brave as Julius Caesar. The very first warrant he delivered to him, was issued for the apprehension of a very quarrelsome and turbulent man, who resisted Meek with a broadsword, but Meek, presenting a cocked pistol, took the fellow, *nilens volens*. The next, and only case of serious resistance, to the law, was on the part of Joel Turner, of Malheur, son of May Turnham, of Clay county. He had assaulted an individual, and a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace. Turnham was himself constable, and John Edmonds was deputized to arrest him. Turnham resisted with a large butcher's knife; but Edmonds had a pistol with six barrels well charged. He shot Turnham four times, the last ball entering above the temple, when he immediately expired.—These are all the obstructions to the administration of justice we have had, and in Edmonds's case, he was fully justifiable in killing Turnham, even if he had no warrant, as T. assaulted him first, and pursued him with great violence to the last.

We have now five counties, and two terms of the circuit court in each county in every year. We have but one judge, who discharges the duties of probate judge, chancellor, and what not; in fact, we have only as yet circuit courts and justices of the peace. Our government was intended only as provisional, to exist until some regular government could be established. We adopted the statute laws of Iowa, where applicable to our condition and not modified by our Legislature.

We are now waiting most anxiously for the result of Pakenham's mission, and if the two governments have not settled the question between them, the moment that fact is known, there will be one universal movement made. A regular convention will be held, and a constitution adopted, (a publican no doubt) and an independent government put in full operation. The population of this country is so step. The population of this country is so doubt desirous to live under the laws of the United States, but we are not ourselves. The people here are so, I delay, and their condition becomes more intolerable. I speak to you with candor, for you know me, and know that I withhold nothing and disguise nothing. We are well satisfied that the U. S. Government are as well as Great Britain, could not object, and would not object, if we form an independent government for ourselves, situated as we are. Treaties must be made with the Indians, and many other things of importance must of necessity be done.

Our population about doubles every year, and our business troubles. We will soon have a printing press, and a paper of our own; we can then publish our laws. The practice of the law has commenced, and I have several important suits on hand. I have a fine 'claim,' perhaps among the best in Oregon, situated in the center of the most beautiful prairies called the Falling Plains. I am in excellent health, contented and happy. Mrs. B.'s health has improved, and my children are all well, fat and fine. Your friend,  
PETER H. BURNETT.

We have re-  
Clarksville (V.  
Whitaker, Jr.  
near little sho-  
and we trust i-  
meet with suc-  
  
Old Swan qu-  
Diamal croak-  
Smithville's  
For the drea-  
Deeply drink-  
Proudly show-  
Of twittering  
That by prop-  
In thy trou-  
Leave the giv-  
"Nature" ye  
Unto whom  
Pay to thee,  
Which mer-  
But thy bro-  
Undisturbed  
All thy thou-  
Which all b-  
All above u-  
Rarest sight  
For a holy  
Mountain, p-  
Even in the  
Breathes sou-  
Glorious sun-  
Lovely moon  
Radiant gien-  
What are po-  
Though no  
Nature's sel-  
But ye "sp-  
"Elf" and  
"Substitut-  
At "Sol. Si-  
"Spirits of  
"Sea-mak-  
"When he-  
You can ne-  
Nature! th-  
Listen to a  
"Spirits of  
Gentle ease-  
Friendship,  
Into weath-  
Bring togeth-  
And a "Sal-  
Grant us a  
After that,  
In some qu-  
Sorrowing  
May our fo-  
For misde-  
Quickly call-  
Of its "ven-  
Now I pray  
May attend  
And devil  
March off, I  
To that "I-  
Reigns sup-  
  
On the 9  
Aaron, Bill,  
of Thomas  
county, N.  
at sundown,  
Sharp Hest-  
H. Smith, a  
The negroes  
circumstanc-  
ingly, N.  
by the false  
and Ann, on  
house, and  
Charleston  
W. S. Hest-  
B. Hester in  
Hester on a  
of John Gra-  
other, not hi-  
other refer-  
kind whatev-  
of a broker  
the afternoon  
with Smith  
ton steambo-  
received by  
C., detailing  
negroes, wh-  
a communic-  
line, and on-  
the owner,  
Gould Lloyd  
Charleston,  
Mayor, of  
charge of C-  
the negroes,  
the Mayor,  
previous de-  
proved to be  
ahan, and  
ahan and H-  
parted for  
of steamer  
We under-  
arrested at  
Jail at that  
  
Exercise.  
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edge; more  
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ing.



and Philadelphia. 1 00

*Whole expence,* \$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expence be-  
tween Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great  
Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Wash-  
ington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

**BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE**

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Phila-  
delphia by this Route, a business day earlier than  
by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way  
and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk  
of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability  
to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other dan-  
gerous forts.

**THEODORE S. GARNETT,**  
*Sup't R. & P. R. R.*

June 20, 1845. 40-5t



## FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

**DR. A. O. EVANS,**

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure.  
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16.  
50 lbs. Mercurial, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,  
12 bbls Oil.  
25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green,  
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,  
7 doz. Salad Oil.  
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article),  
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad,  
Hull's, Marshall's, &c. (all sizes).

Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McNeill's, Elix-  
ir of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassium and Iron,  
Strychnia, Plurine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's  
fluid Magnesia, Elixirum, Par's Ext. Bark Oils,  
Cubebae and Copiba, Granville's Lotions, Wood's  
Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for  
children), French Mustard, &c., with the follow-  
ing **PATENT MEDICINES:**

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Sy-  
rup of Do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's  
Phenix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair  
Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Fahnestock's Ver-  
mifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Chees-  
man's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's  
Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's,  
Moffat's and Brandt's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will  
be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable re-  
duction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their  
interest to call before going further.

All articles warranted genuine or returned.  
July 15th, 1845. 44

## Just Received at the

## DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market-streets.

A LOT of the best Swedish Leeches,  
8000s superior White Lead,  
Sands' Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,  
Indian and Swain's Panacea and Cheesman's  
Balsam.

A fresh lot of Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's and Moffat's  
Pills.

Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the  
sale of Dr. Gideon B. Smith's Whooping Cough  
Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He  
has also obtained the general agency for the sale of  
Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article  
can only be had here, as there is no other Agent  
in this State. Country Merchants supplied at  
Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving  
additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now  
as full and complete an assortment as can be  
found at any other house in the State, which will  
be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at  
the lowest prices and on liberal credit.

Best Havannah Segars, at wholesale or retail.  
July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

## DENTISTRY.

**DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,**

and Member of the American Society of Dental  
Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth.

Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and  
upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in  
all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of  
Front and Market streets, up stairs.

(?) REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.  
March 1, 1844. 84-f

## CHARLES BARR,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington

for their liberal patronage, and anxious to  
merit a continuance of the same, has added to his  
stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

## CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadel-  
phia, together with a general assortment  
of superfine new style

## FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

## FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road,  
making his stock altogether the most complete that  
has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are re-  
spectfully requested to examine the article else-  
where, before calling on me, and unless I can offer  
them Goods on better terms than any of my com-  
petitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

## Daniel Cromley,

## BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in gene-  
ral, that he has made arrangements to man-  
ufacture work entirely adapted to the present  
fashion, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS  
made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow  
none to compete with him in any particular. The  
work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in showing the differ-  
ent kinds of work to all who will favor him with  
a call. (Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly

Chronicle will please copy.

## CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

has on hand a large and  
general assortment of  
CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture,  
which he offers for sale  
on the most reasonable

terms. Among which may be found,  
Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies,  
Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received  
and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short  
notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to man-  
ufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES,  
BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS,  
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

## CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh  
article just received and for sale by  
April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

## SEA'S BOOK KEEPING.

This admirable  
system of Book-keeping can be purchased  
at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845, [33] 3-ly

## ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—  
50 lbs. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hds.  
Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For  
sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Ap16, 1845. 33

## CORN—600 bushels prime white Corn in store.

for sale by Wm. COOKE, Agt.

July 4, 1845.

## Molasses.

60 HDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and  
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

June 12, 1845. 30-4f

## Valuable Real Estate

## FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executor of the  
last will and testament of the late Robert H.  
Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms,  
the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road  
over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town  
of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88,  
lying North of and adjoining the lots on which  
the Wilmington Academy stands—the two lots  
measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200  
feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one  
of the most eligible building sites in the town of  
Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, imme-  
diately North of the Alley on the Northern side  
of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on  
Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town  
of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly,  
containing about 60 acres; and from its extended  
front on the River, its proximity to the town, and  
the general formation of the ground, presents ex-  
traordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to  
be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Catstock, lying on  
the North side of the North-western branch of the  
Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town  
of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres,  
including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and  
Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wil-  
mington by land,) on the North side of the North-  
eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and to-  
gether, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These  
tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary im-  
provements have been erected on them. The soil  
is of superior quality, facilities for reaching mar-  
ket are furnished by both the River and Rail Road,  
and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which  
is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and in-  
cluding the Race Course, three miles East of Wil-  
mington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate,  
in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge  
tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's  
Creek, together with the Bridge over said creek,  
and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale,  
and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be  
sold at public Vendue during the week of Decem-  
ber Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given.  
The purchaser will be required to give notes with  
good and sufficient security, to be approved of at  
Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and  
the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of  
the credits as above, they will then be collected  
by instalments, according to the usage and re-  
quirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make  
any contracts, and he will give any information  
which may be desired, in reference to the above  
described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20, 1845. 40-f

## CORNER FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I of-  
fer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound,  
(called Oakley), 1 1/2 miles and a half from Wil-  
mington, containing four hundred acres, of which,  
about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the  
balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility,  
are equal, if not superior to any lands on the  
Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and  
Ground Pears. The improvements on this place,  
are nearly all new, the dwelling House having re-  
cently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn,  
Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out-  
buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a  
high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet  
in front, and as regards beauty, health, and con-  
venience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not sur-  
passed by any other residence on the coast. Fur-  
ther description would be unnecessary as it is pre-  
sumed that those wishing to purchase would first  
view the premises. I am determined on selling,  
and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 74-f

## Valuable Plantation

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers  
for sale the valuable plantation on which  
he now resides. The plantation is sit-  
uated on the west side of the N. E. riv-  
er, about one mile below South Washington, and  
contains about 686 acres. It contains both Tur-  
pentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling  
house, and all necessary out-houses on the pre-  
mise. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the  
river, and its furthest point is not more than two  
and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.

South Washington, New Han-  
over co., N. C., July 4, '45. } 42-2m

## BATHS! BATHS!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the  
citizens of Wilmington, that his BATHING  
HOUSE, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard  
Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommoda-  
tion of his patrons, and that BATHS, either  
WARM or COLD, can be had at any time be-  
tween this and the 1st of September next.

Take—Ticket for the season—a bath at please  
under \$8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, \$4 00.  
Single bath 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he  
will be ready at all hours to accommodate those  
who may patronize him.

ISAAC BEIDEN.

June 6, 1845. 35-f. t. s.

## Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds  
and quantities, in boxes of  
100, 125, 250 and 500,  
2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.

June 27, 1845. 41

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM- PANY, OF NEW YORK.

This Institution,  
during the month of June, issued ninety new  
Policies, viz:

To Merchants and 31  
To Clergymen 31  
To Physicians 31  
To Clerks 10  
To Agents 4  
To Brokers 3  
To Manufacturers 2  
To Bookellers and 2  
Publishers 2  
To Iron Masters 1  
To Dentist 1  
To Teacher 1  
To Grocers 2

To Clergymen 7  
To Physicians 3  
To Lawyers 4  
To Mechanics 6  
To Artists 2  
To Supercargo 1  
To Pres't of a Bank 1  
To Cash' of a Bank 1  
To Gentlemen 6  
To Ladies 6  
To Liver Insured 90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February,  
and at this date.

Date, No. of Pol- Gr. Rec'd. Loss & Am. Int. 272  
January 31st 1845 124,687 \$27,414 \$97,272  
June 30th 1513 191,997 38,315 153,682

In since 1st Feb. \$427 \$67,220 \$10,501 \$56,733

M. ROBINSON, President.

SUBSCRIBER, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company  
in this town, will receive and transmit applica-  
tions.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

## INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN THE "ETNA INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HAW-  
ARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New  
York, long established and approved Com-  
panies. BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag'ts.

July 11, 1845. 43-f

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that one has ever been  
as successful in compounding a medicine,  
as in concocting so much to relieve the human  
family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the  
invalid to Health and comfort, as the Inventor and  
Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family  
medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild  
Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized  
by the Profession and others, both in this country  
and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great  
an effort in the short space of six or seven years,  
to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting  
up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individ-  
uals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as  
much of the name of the original preparation as  
will screen them from the lash of the law, and one  
of the impostors who puts out the common pro-  
prietor of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild  
Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the pub-  
lic against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's  
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing  
so much good in the world.

Be aware of such impostors.

And purchase none but the original and only  
genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is  
the only one compounded by a regular Physician,  
and arose from many years' close attention to the  
practice of the profession, and which led to this  
great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands  
of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success  
of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry  
for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds,  
spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising  
in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice,  
palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side  
or breast, broken constitution from various causes,  
the abuse of calomel, &c. bronchitis, asthma, whoop-  
ing cough, &c. were declared to the world years  
before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came  
out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves  
as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in  
Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared and  
bottled by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed  
to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a.  
The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild  
Cherry have been sold out, and the proprietors are  
obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make  
their own out of it. The genuine article is put up  
in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue  
wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's  
signature attached. To get the genuine article in  
Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent—  
WM. SHAW.

The public are requested to remember that it  
is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild  
Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing  
such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled  
the skill of the profession and set at defiance  
the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which  
are daily puffing through the organs of the press.  
Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup  
of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

## Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH  
CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent,  
to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now  
in use, to grind CORN, COB AND SHUCK, into  
meal for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. there-  
by saving more than one third of a crop, which is  
an important item with planters. The machinery  
used for the above purpose is simple and durable,  
and cannot, with fair management, get out of order.  
It will last as long as the Stone, and with an ex-  
penditure of 50 cents every five years. To enable the  
common Mill Stone, to grind ear corn into meal, re-  
quires no new buildings or extra power. It can  
also be applied to Horse Mills, Thrashing Ma-  
chines, Gins, or any given power known. The  
same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal  
by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be  
changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding  
Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn  
alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most  
practical and scientific Planters, constituting in  
its effects, producing founders, cholera and various  
other maladies which are incident to stock. Grind-  
ing cobs with the Corn, makes the feed congenial  
with their nature, and cannot produce any of the  
serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed  
on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of  
distension (so necessary to the proper health of ani-  
mals), by their being unable to eat a sufficient  
bulk to produce distension before the anima be-  
comes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, pro-  
duce the necessary distension, without any danger  
of disease arising from overeating. Corn and cob  
meal is improved by scalding, and still more by  
boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.  
All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs.  
But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food.  
Consequently they will require it dry or partially  
wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen,  
when fed with unground food, void much in an  
undigested state, which is of course lost for all ben-  
eficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.

The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh,  
and all calls will be attended to punctually  
and with despatch by himself or Agent.

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-ly

## CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have  
my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and  
Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an  
experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn  
in the shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour;  
and the dressing of the stone is so improved, that  
it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as  
before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels  
per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem  
it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the  
right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of  
feeding my horses and cattle, and save much  
thereby.

WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845. [26-ly

## RECEIVED by schr. E. S. POWELL, and for sale by Wm. COOKE, Agt.

10 Boxes Summer Candles,  
10 Bags Green Laguna Coffee,  
12 Kegs Assorted Size Nails,  
3 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco,  
2 Cases Gentlemen's Calf sewed Boots,  
12 Pair Ladies Slippers.

July 25, 1845.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d,  
daily expected, for sale by

JOHN S. RICHARDS,

Market-st., Burch's old stand.

## OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21, [23

## LEMON AND HAY.

Just received and for  
sale, 400 cases Thomstown lime, 60 bun-  
dles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 9, 1845. 34

## Quinac's Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff in Bladders,  
1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 18, 1845. 24-f

## ALCOHOLIC PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by

Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

## HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angora, just re- ceived and for sale by

M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

## PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imper- ial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

## Herrings.

100 BBLs. whole Herrings, for sale by

Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

July 4, 1845. 42-f

## BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

## THE Copartnership heretofore existing be- tween the undersigned, under the Firm of

BATTLE & COOKE, is this day dissolved by  
mutual consent. All business relating to the late  
Firm, will be settled by William Cooke, who will  
in future carry on the same business, as General  
Agent & Commission Merchant.

A. J. BATTLE,  
WM. COOKE.

August 7, 1845. 47-f

## Copartnership Notice.—The Co- partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of Barry & Bryant.

May 16, 1845. [35.

## THE subscribers have this day formed a co- partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and For-  
warding business. Particular attention will be  
given to the purchase and sale of produce of all  
kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the in-  
terior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,  
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-f

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watch-  
man, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts  
to this office.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken an As-  
signment from John Hall, of all his prop-  
erty, and rights of property, for the benefit of  
his creditors; and it being stipulated in said  
assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the  
first class of debts therein mentioned,  
comprising the notes at Bank and accompan-  
iment paper of the said John Hall, should ap-  
ply the balance of monies on hand to the pay-  
ment pro rata of such of the second class of  
creditors as should agree to release the said  
John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities  
within three months from the 25th day of  
June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets  
to satisfy the whole of said second class of  
debts; Notice is hereby given to all concern-  
ed to signify to the subscriber their assent to  
the terms of the assignment, within the time